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REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1938.

Chertsey:
STEVENS & SON LTD.,
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ANNUAL REPORT.

Council Offices,
WEYBRIDGE,
Surrey.

May 1939.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees of the Urban Districts of Chertsey and Walton & Weybridge and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938, for each of the above districts. The report of the Sanitary Inspector to each district is included, as is also the Annual Report of the Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The new buildings at the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital were completed in April, increasing the available accommodation by 44 beds. The year 1938, curiously enough, showed the lowest incidence of infectious disease in the last six years.

It was resolved by the Hospital Board, in the early part of the year, to admit cases of whooping cough and measles complicated with pneumonia. This increased our number of admissions by over 10 per cent. The cubicles, with their southern exposure and optimum amount of fresh air are ideal for treating this type of case.

There has been a request by medical practitioners for measles convalescent serum. The admission of adult cases of measles to hospital can help to supply this demand.

Diphtheria immunisation has been continued during the year in the public elementary schools and several local residential institutions. It is pleasing to be able to report a low incidence of diphtheria and continued requests for prophylactic facilities.

I would take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Health Department staffs with whom I am associated for their valuable co-operation and help.

I would also like to express to the members of the Health Committees of the above District Councils my appreciation of their sympathy and interest in the work of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant

D. P. MacIVER.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	9,983
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1938	21,740
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	6,112
Rateable value	£171,283
Sum represented by a penny rate	£640

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character; the smaller urban portion contains the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—		Total	M.	F.
Live Births—	Legitimate	396	208	188
	Illegitimate	11	5	6
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				18.72
Still-births—	Legitimate	10	5	5
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...				23.98
Deaths		208	119	89
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				9.57
Death Rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)				8.9

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	—
Other puerperal causes	1	2.40
Total	1	2.40

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	29.48
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	39
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years) ...	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1938.

	M.	F.
All Causes	119	89
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—
Influenza	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	3
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1	—
Syphilis	1	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease ...	24	15
Diabetes	3	3
Cerebral hœmorrhage, &c. ...	2	2
Heart disease	29	24
Aneurysm	1	1
Other circulatory diseases ...	11	6
Bronchitis	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	2
Other respiratory diseases	1	2
Peptic ulcer	5	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	1	—
Appendicitis	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ..	—	—
Other digestive diseases ...	1	—
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	3	—
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility, malformation, premature birth, etc.	5	3

Causes of Death—continued.	M.	F.
Senility	2	9
Suicide	2	2
Other violence	9	7
Other defined diseases	7	4
Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—
Special causes (included in "Other defined diseases")		
Smallpox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health, acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

D. H. SMITH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

In addition to his general duties as Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cleeve is in charge of the work of emptying cesspools; he also carries out the duties of Inspector of Hackney Carriages, and of Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Mr. D. H. Smith holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Mr. W. H. G. Meakins holds a joint appointment; he is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

Bylaws in force in the District :—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets and Buildings			,,	1926
,,	,,	Common Lodging Houses	,,	1899
,,	,,	Nuisances	,,	1899
,,	,,	Slaughterhouses ...	,,	1899
,,	,,	Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	,,	1902
,,	,,	Hackney Carriages ...	,,	1920
,,	,,	Allotments	,,	1907
,,	,,	Offensive Trades ...	,,	1935

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company, are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 11.

Since the adoption of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, in 1934, samples of water are taken from all wells intended to serve new houses.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination. During 1937, 7 samples were taken, and the reports are tabulated on page 25.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. During 1938, of 38 specimens of sputum examined, 5 gave a positive result for tubercle bacilli; of 83 swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli, 2 gave a positive result. 2 specimens of blood and 1 specimen of urine proved negative on examination for typhoid.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:—		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	One	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases :		
The St. John Ambulance Brigade. Chertsey 3268.	One	72, Station Road, Chertsey.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :

(a) **Maternity and Child Welfare :**

Centre.	Address.	Days of Centre
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone.	Every Friday
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, adjoining the Infants' School, Stepgates Chertsey.	Every Monday

Ante-natal Clinics have been established at Addlestone and Chertsey.

(b) **Tuberculosis Dispensary :**

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Locke-King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m. and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Addlestone and Chertsey:
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.
The Cottage Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :
The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

Mortuaries :—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depôt, Fordwater Road, Chertsey .

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. The samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

The results of analysis of four samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District are tabulated below.

Summary of samples of water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co. in the Chertsey District :—

Date Sample taken ...	31st Mar.	11th July.	26th Sept.	29th Nov.
Organisms per c.cm. at 20°C.	20	5	6	1
Organisms per c.cm. at 20° C. R.L. ...	1	Less than 1	1	Less than 1
Organisms per c.cm. at 37.5°C. ...	1	1	2	Less than 1
Coli-form organisms ...	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s

Chemical Examination in parts per 10,000.

Free ammonia ...	0.006	0.0045	0.003	0.003
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.0075	0.0105	0.006	0.0075
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.05	0.049	0.0752	0.114

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. W. V. Davies, has kindly supplied the following details of the work which has been carried out during 1938—

Re-construction of Sewage Disposal Works :—

The various parts of the new works described in the report for 1937 have been brought into operation as and when they reached completion, and by the end of November the whole of the scheme was completed. With the exception of a few minor details, the new works are working satisfactorily and chemical analysis prove that the new filters are showing good signs of reaching maturity.

Addlestone Pumping Station :—

The new automatic electrically operated pumps have been in operation since February 1938 and have removed the danger which previously existed of the sewers overflowing during excessively wet weather.

The pumps have needed adjustment owing to the large head against which they have to work, but it is hoped that the difficulty first experienced has now been overcome.

Chertsey Pumping Station :—

The consent of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to the construction of an automatic electrically operated pumping station at Stepgates to augment the existing arrangements which have become inadequate.

The contract has been placed and a commencement is being made very early in 1939.

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during 1938.

Closet Accommodation :—

One pail closet was converted to a water closet and connected to the sewer during 1938:—

		Privies.	Pail or Tub Closets.	'Elsan' type Closets.
Addlestone Ward	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	4	137	—
Total	...	6	237	9

One hundred and two of the above are emptied under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) Street cleansing and the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details

relative to the baling and disposing of the clean waste paper collected separately in baskets attached to the refuse collecting vehicles ,and also with respect to separation and baling of tins.

Approximate	weight of paper baled and sold ...	148 Tons.
,,	income from sale of baled paper	£233
,,	cost of salvage and baling, including wages	£125
,,	nett profit for the year 1938...	£108
,,	weight of tins baled and sold ...	113 Tons.
,,	income from sale of baled tins...	£147
,,	cost of separation and baling, including wages	£137

Cesspool Emptying :—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Until August, two 350 gallon "Dennis" cesspool emptiers were engaged on this work, both machines were engaged full time and each worked by two men. In August, a 750 gallon "Dennis" cesspool emptier was purchased, and all the work is now carried out with this machine, two men being employed.

During 1938, the following work was carried out—

Number of private houses where cesspools were emptied	277
Number of institutions, etc., where cesspools were emptied	5
Number of loads removed from private houses with 350 gallon cesspool emptiers	3563½
Number of loads removed from institutions, etc. with two 350 gallon cesspool emptiers ...	58½
Number of loads removed from private houses with the 750 gallon cesspool emptier	1146
Numbero f loads removed from institutions, etc. the 750 gallon cesspool emptier	15
Total volume removed from private houses	2,106,725 galls.
,, ,, ,, ,, institutions, etc.	31,725 galls.
Total ...	2,138,450 galls.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	111
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	18
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to housing accommodation and overcrowding	542
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc.	17
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	67
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease etc.	672
Visits to houses with respect to infestation and disinfestations	148
Visits to premises re applications for Council Houses	247
Visits to Council Houses	670
Inspections re dustbins	120
,, of Slaughterhouses	22
,, ,, Food Stores	93
,, ,, Cowsheds and Dairies	85
,, ,, Knackers Yards	9
,, ,, Offensive Trade Premises	8
,, ,, Factories	44
,, ,, Common Lodging Houses	5
,, ,, Tents, vans and sheds	35
,, ,, Rivers and Streams	2
Inspections	2915
Re-Inspections ...	603
Total	3518

Other matters :

Number of complaints received	78
,, letters sent	1028
,, received	530
,, samples of milk taken for examination ...	7
,, samples of water taken from wells ...	51
,, rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	46
,, verminous rooms cleansed	88

Preliminary Notices :

Number of Preliminary notices outstanding from 1937...	203
Number of Preliminary notices served during 1938 ...	246
Number of Preliminary notices complied with during 1938	256
Number of Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of 1938	199

Statutory Notices :

Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	4

One notice was complied with but in the other three cases the matter was re-considered and Demolition Orders were subsequently served.

Notices served under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936	4

Defects remedied and Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations :—

Roofs repaired	50
Eavesgutters repaired or provided	27
Rainwater pipes repaired or provided	25
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	6
Rainwater pipes disconnected from soil drains ...	4
Chimneys repaired	16
External walls repaired	16
External walls roughcast or rendered	14
External walls treated with waterproof solution ...	10
Damp proof courses provided	8
Concrete provided under floors	7
Airbricks provided under floors	10
Exterior of premises painted	61
Windows repaired	28
Window sills repaired	11
Sash Cords provided	22
Further light provided to rooms	3
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	1
Doors repaired	18
Treads to stairs repaired	4
Floors repaired	27
Plastering to walls repaired	14
Ceilings repaired	10
Living Rooms or Bedrooms cleansed ...	107
Passages and staircases cleansed	21
Sculleries cleansed	37
Ceilings cleansed	17
Food stores cleansed	3
Grates and Stoves renewed or repaired	20
Coppers repaired	8
Sinks provided or repaired	13
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	13

Drains repaired and cleansed	15
Premises connected to the sewer	2
Water Closets cleansed	13
Water closets repaired	21
Pail closet converted to water closet	1
Cesspool drainage provided	1
Yards paved	10
Dustbins provided	112
Gipsy encampments removed	2
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Well repaired	1

Dairies and Cowsheds :—

New dairy provided	1
Dairies cleansed	1
Floors, stalls and mangers renewed	1
Approach to cowshed re-surfaced	1

Factories :—

Factories cleansed	2
Sanitary conveniencies cleansed	2
Doors provided to sanitary conveniences	1

Factories Act, 1937 :—

At the end of 1938 there were 81 premises on the registers.

There are 13 bakehouses at present in use in the district.

Inspection of Factories :—

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (with mechanical power) ...	23	3	Nil
Factories (without mechanical power) ...	19	2	Nil
Other Premises under the Act	2	Nil	Nil
Total	44	5	Nil

Defects found :—

Particulars	Number of defects.			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)—				
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective...	1	1	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
requiring cleansing ...	2	2	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	5	—	—

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by byelaws or regulations :—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During 1938, five visits were made to the

premises, which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Thirty four visits were made to such dwellers during 1938 and their attention was drawn to the requirements of the bye-laws where necessary.

Shops and Offices :—

No action has yet been taken under the above. It is hoped that early in 1939, a complete report upon all Shops and Offices in the area will be ready for consideration.

Camping Sites :—

Three sites in the area were used for camping purposes during 1938. The Surrey County Council Act for the control of camping sites is in force in this district and no licences have as yet been issued by the Council.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area during 1938 was 220.

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was taken during 1938.

Swimming Pools :—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames, near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	29
,, privately owned houses do.	...	4
,, Council houses disinfested		29
,, privately owned houses disinfested	... ...	4

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide. Picture rails, skirting boards and other movable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately owned houses, arrangements are usually made with a contractor who carries out the necessary

work at the expense of the owner. The Council do not supply materials but the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and if necessary supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out. No fumigation with cyanide has so far been arranged.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and four private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district.

The Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from schools, 1927, is followed. Particular attention is paid to the occurrence of primary cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Throats of all contacts in the classroom are examined and exclusion advised where indicated. Intensive immunisation is carried out on the occurrence of any case of diphtheria.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	129
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	182
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	111
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	164
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	105

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 106

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1938).

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 4

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners 1

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ... ... Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 12

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 9

D—Proceedings under section 12, of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	6
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	25
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	216
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

Twenty-six cases of overcrowding were abated during the year, twenty five families were re-housed in Council Houses and in the other case the occupants obtained other satisfactory accommodation.

Unfit Houses :—

Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, 28a, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Pyrcroft Road Chertsey.

These nine cottages were the subject of a Clearance Order in 1937 and upon vacation demolition was commenced and completed in July, 1938.

Nos. 49, 51 and 53 London Street, Chertsey.

These three cottages were voluntarily demolished by the owner.

Bonseys Cottages, Murray Road, Ottershaw.

Statutory Notices were served with respect to these three cottages, but later the matter received further consideration and Demolition Orders were made. The cottages were vacated on the 29th December, but the demolition has not yet been commenced.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply :—**

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926:—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	11
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ...	2
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	11
Retail purveyors	33

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Pasteurised Milk	4
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences) ...	2
Pasteuriser's licence	1

Eighty-five inspections were made of premises where milk was produced or sold, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Reports on Milk Samples :—

Dairy.	Date.	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli 1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	1/10000 c.c.
P. 1.	5/5/38	2,930	—	—	—
P. 2.	20/6/38	8,950	—	—	—
P. 1.	20/6/38	760	—	—	—
3.	20/6/38	135,000	X	—	—
4.	20/6/38	35,800	—	—	—
1.	27/6/38	7,360	—	—	—
4.	16/3/38	13,660	—	—	—

X Present.
— Absent.
P Pasteurised.

From the analysis of the above reports, it will be seen that all samples of Pasteurised milk satisfied the test as regards cleanliness. Further tests showed that these samples had been adequately pasteurised.

The County Medical Officer has kindly provided me with particulars of analysis of milk supplied to the elementary schools under the milk scheme. All samples complied with the prescribed conditions as regards cleanliness with the exception of one dealer. The matter was remedied on his attention being drawn to possible defects in production.

Seven samples were examined for evidence of tuberculous infection by the guinea pig inoculation test. All samples were negative.

Four Accredited Milk Licenses were granted during the year. The following is a list of the producers of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk in the district at the end of the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

(1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
(2) Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
(3) Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Accredited Milk :—

(1) Hoffman, Barrs Brook Farm, Chertsey.
(2) Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
(3) Alexander, Great Grove Farm, Ottershaw.
(4) Ricks, Hatch Farm, Addlestone.
(5) Vines, Woodham Grange Farm, Addlestone.
(6) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
(7) Smith, Home Farm, Ottershaw.
(8) Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
(9) L. C. and C. V. Lewis, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
(10) Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
(11) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.

Pasteurised Milk :—

The Addlestone & District Co-operative Society pasteurise and retail pasteurised milk in the district under licence.

(b) Meat :—

Twenty-two inspections of slaughterhouses were made, and in addition ninety-three inspections of premises where food is stored, prepared or sold.

All meat found to be unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The total weight of unsound meat condemned during 1938 was 2cwts. 6st. 5¼lbs., of this amount 11st. 5lbs. represents parts of carcases or organs affected with tuberculosis.

Seventeen applications for licences to act as slaughtermen were granted by the Council.

The Council have not adopted a system of meat marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number of killed (if known)					
Number inspected ...	3	5	8	90	237
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	—	—	2	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	100%	—	—	4.4%	.84%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned. ...	—	—	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	4.2%

The above figures represent carcases, etc., inspected, either on request by butchers or upon receipt of notice of slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, but do not include the number of routine inspections of carcases, etc., in slaughterhouses.

Other Foods :—

28lbs. of Cod fillets were found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of under supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Ice Cream :—

There are thirty-two premises on the Register where ice cream is sold. In nineteen cases ice cream is purchased from manufacturers and in the remaining thirteen cases it is manufactured on the premises. During the season, particular attention is paid to premises where the ice cream is manufactured.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr.

J. Ferguson, the County, Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1938:—

Articles.	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated.		Prose-	Con-
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	cutions	victions
Milk	40	12	2	1	—	—
Cream	—	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	3	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	6	4	—	2	—	—
Sausages	4	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	2	—	—	—	—
Salmon	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peas	—	2	—	—	—	—
Beans	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato juice	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate gateau	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	60	22	2	3	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Comparatively few cases occurred during the year and these were all of the sporadic type and not confined to any particular ward. The vast majority of the cases were admitted to hospital and nursed in cubicles. They were all discharged in the fourth week of illness with the exception of three cases who developed some minor complications.

It is gratifying to note that there were no return cases, that is, cases occurring in the home following discharge of the patient.

There was no mortality.

Diphtheria :

It is pleasing to be able to report an absence of cases of diphtheria occurring in the local elementary schools. For the last six years diphtheria immunisation has been offered free to parents of children who are in attendance at the local elementary schools, and approximately 60-70% of the children are being immunised every year.

Only one case of diphtheria (an adult) occurred in the district outside the local residential institutions, five cases occurring at an institution for mentally defectives.

Four cases were admitted for observation, the diagnosis subsequently not being confirmed.

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

Chapel Park School, Addlestone.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	21
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	2

Princess Mary's Village Homes.

No. of children given 2 injections A.P.T.	12
No. of children given 1 injection A.P.T.	2
No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	40
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F ...	5

Stepgates School, Chertsey.

No. of children given 2 injections A.P.T.	19
No. of children given 1 injection A.P.T.	5
No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	28
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	21

(9 of these 21 children received first injection during 1937.)

St. Paul's School, Addlestone.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	45

(15 of these 45 children received first injection during 1937.)

Total number completely immunised—144.

Diphtheria Prophylactic is issued free to Medical Practitioners on request.

Diphtheria Antitoxin can also be obtained without charge, supplies being kept at the Isolation Hospital, the Weybridge Hospital and the Council Offices.

Other Infectious Diseases :—

On the completion of the new building at Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Board resolved to admit cases of measles and whooping cough complicated with pneumonia. Six such cases were admitted.

There were no cases of acute anterior poliomyeletis. One case of encephalitis lethargica was notified but proved to be tuberculous meningitis.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938 :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I. D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet fever	36	34	
Diphtheria	8	8	
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid fever)			
Puerperal fever ...	1	1	
Puerperal pyrexia	1		
Pneumonia	6		17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1		
Erysipelas	3	1	
Malaria	1		
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1*	1*	

* Diagnosis not confirmed.

Notified Cases according to Age Groups (Deaths in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year.			
1 — 2 years	1		(1)
2 — 3 ,,			
3 — 4 ,,	3		
4 — 5 ,,	2	1	
5 — 10 ,,	20		(3)
10 — 15 ,,	6	1	1
15 — 25 ,,	2	5	2(3)
25 — 35 ,,	1		(1)
35 — 45 ,,		1	
45 — 65 ,,	1		2(2)
65 and upwards.			1(7)
Totals	36	8	6(17)

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles	3	2	3	15	179	79	20			1		
Whooping Cough			1	7	38	29	2		1	5	16	33
Chickenpox	28	13	25	11	7		9	4	1	1	1	
Mumps	1		1							1		

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is the only way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept accurately informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1938 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1 year								
1 — 5 years			1				1	
5 — 15 ,,	1		1					
15 — 25 ,,	3	3			3			
25 — 35 ,,	4	1		1		2	1	
35 — 45 ,,	1							
45 — 55 ,,								
55 — 65 ,,								
65 and upwards	1					1		
Totals	10	4	2	1	3	3	2	

All cases of tuberculosis had been notified prior to death with the exception of one who died in a general hospital outside the district. Notification of tuberculosis can therefore be considered efficient. No cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify arose. The percentage of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 12%.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action required to be taken under the above acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its useful work during the year. In considering the problems of tuberculosis, the family, and not the individual patient, must be reckoned as the unit. The Committee, with this end in view, have assisted many families with grants of nourishment, supplies of clothing and coal, and in other ways. Many patients have received similar help on discharge from the sanatorium. Every effort is made to secure adequate and suitable housing for affected families.

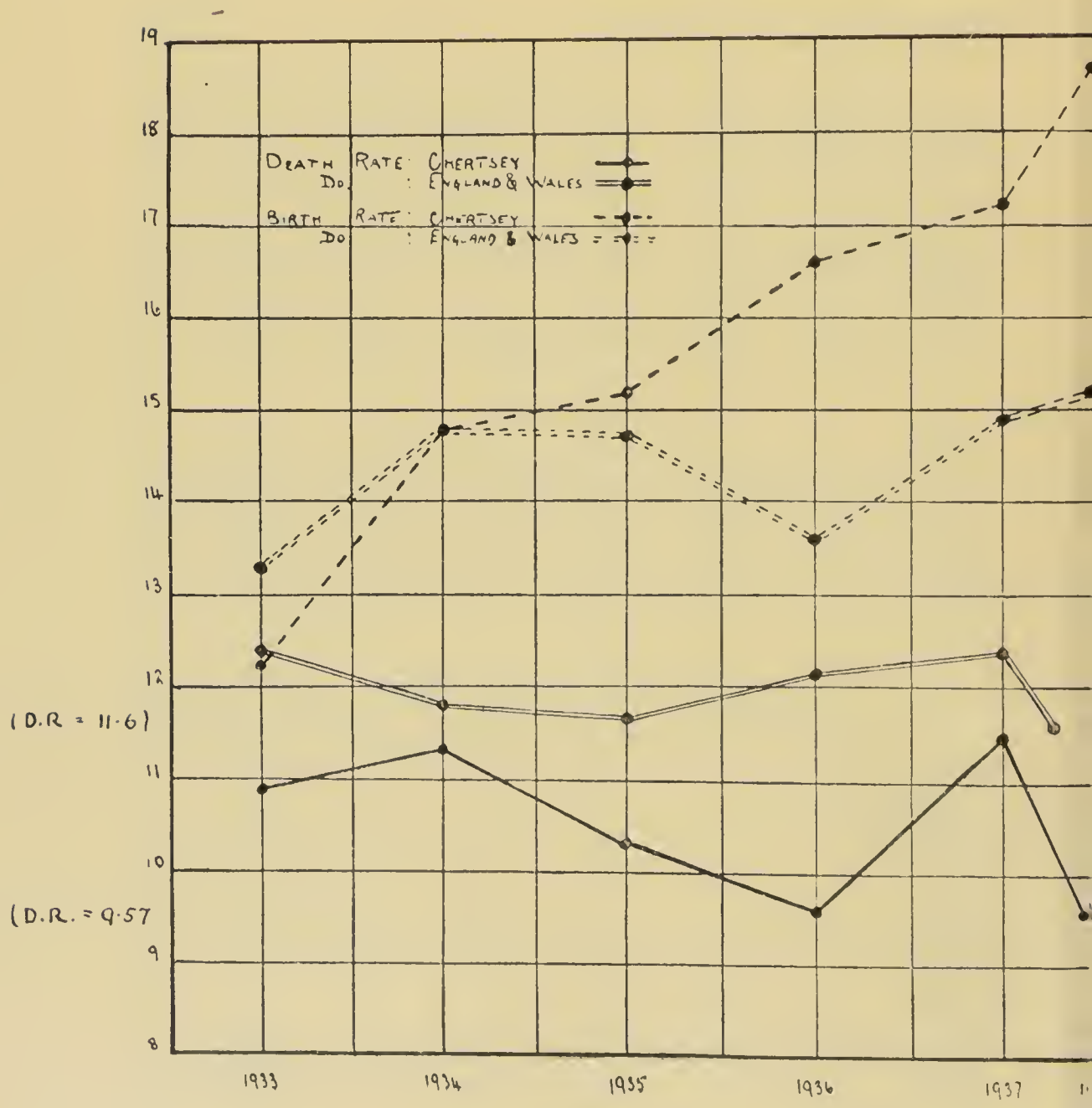
Cancer :—

The following table shows the ages at death and sites of fatal cancer occurring in the district. Cancer accounted for just under 19% of the total deaths during the year, over 50% of the cases of fatal cancer occurring over 65 years of age.

	Under 25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		Over 65	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tongue and Mouth									1			
Oesophagus											1	
Stomach									2	2	2	4
Liver										1		2
Bowel				1			1			2	4	
Bladder											2	
Larynx									1			
Lung			1				1				2	
Uterus												
Breast												1
Kidney							1					
Others						1					1	
Totals			1	1		1		3	4	5	12	7

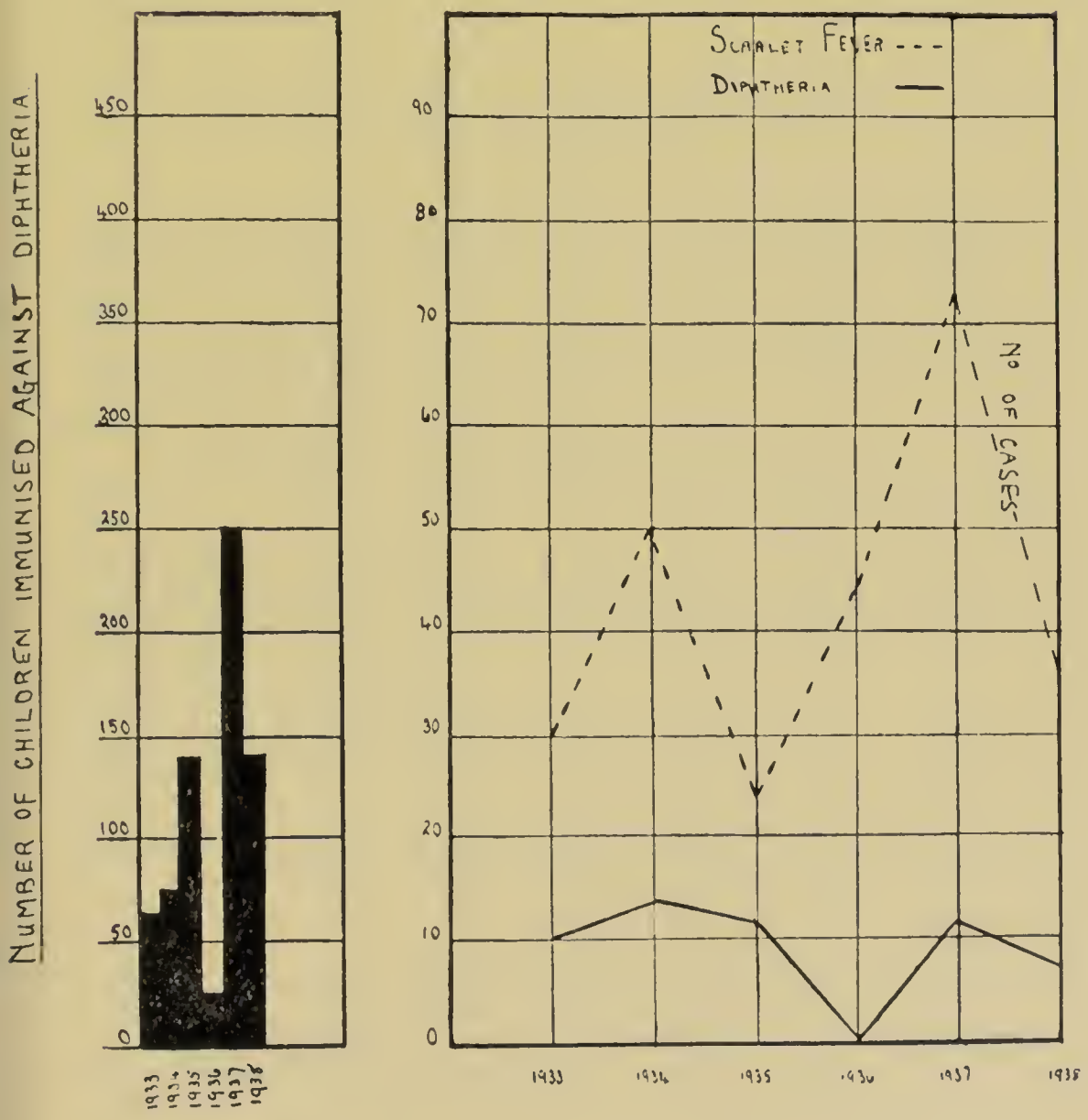
Comparative Death and Birth Rates of Chertsey and England and Wales.

1933—38.



Incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

1933—38.



Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	9,049
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1938	30,040
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	8,325
Number of dwelling houses erected during the year ...	551
Rateable value	£428,762
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,660

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of air-craft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening. The residential character of the area is responsible for the employment of a proportion of the population in personal service.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	230	222	452
	Illegitimate	7	10	17
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				15.61
Still-births—	Legitimate	5	3	8
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...				16.77
Deaths		157	164	321
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				10.69
Death-rate for purposes of comparison with other districts				9.73

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	1	2.096
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Total	1	2.096

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	37.74
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	37.61
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	58.82
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years)	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1938.

	M	F
All causes	157	164
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—
Measles	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	5	3
Encephalitis lethargica	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2
Other tuberculous diseases ...	2	1
Syphilis	—	—
General paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	22	36
Diabetes	1	5
Cerebral haemorrhage	9	5
Heart disease	40	42
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases ...	9	17
Bronchitis	5	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	5
Other respiratory diseases	1	4
Peptic ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	1	—
Appendicitis	3	2
Cirrhosis		—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	1	1
Other digestive diseases ...	7	5
Acute and chronic nephritis	4	1
Puerperal sepsis	—	1

	M.	F.
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	8	2
Senility	3	6
Suicide	1	3
Other violence	9	6
Other defined diseases	10	13
Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—

Special Causes (included in "Other defined causes" above).

Smallpox	Nil
Poliomyelitis	
Polioencephalitis	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.,

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Chertsey. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

STANLEY A. KINCH, M.R. San. I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

H. T. CARD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Mr. Stanley A. Kinch is a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and holds the Certificate of that Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Mr. H. T. Card holds a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board and also Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Mr. W. H. G. Meakins appointment is a joint appointment; he is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge, and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during 1938 are tabulated on page 43.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk from retailers in the District are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination. During 1938 forty five samples were taken and the reports are tabulated on pages 55 and 56.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. During 1938, of 43 sputum specimens, 4 gave positive reaction for tubercle bacilli, and of 149 swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli 4 gave positive reaction. One specimen of blood gave a negative reaction for B. Typhosus. One specimen of fluid from chest examined for Tubercle Bacilli was negative, and one specimen of pleural effusion examined for Tubercle Bacilli was negative.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	One	The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases:		
The Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. Walton-on-Thames 873.	One	Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton.
The Committee of the Weybridge Cottage Hospital. Weybridge 209.	One	Weybridge Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :

(a) **Maternity and Child Welfare :—**

Centre.	Address	Days of Centre.
Hersham	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.	Every Thursday
Walton	,,	Every Friday.
Weybridge	Locke-King Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.	Every Tuesday.

Ante natal clinics have also been established at Walton and Weybridge.

(b) **Tuberculosis Dispensary :—**

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m., and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Walton, Weybridge and Hersham :

The Cottage Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.
The Cottage Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Infectious Disease Hospital :—

Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Ottershaw.

The report for the Isolation Hospital for the year 1938 is given on pages 103-109.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the examination of these samples are given below.

Water Samples:—

During the year eight samples of water were taken for analysis from different parts of the Walton and Weybridge district. All samples were satisfactory and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes on bacteriological examination with the exception of one sample in which Bacillus Coli was found in 50 c.c's. Two check samples were immediately taken, one by the Medical Officer of Health, and one by the analyst to the Water Company. Both samples showed that a satisfactory standard had been obtained.

The figure for albuminoid ammonia was occasionally high, varying between 0.009 and 0.018 in parts per 100,000.

The figure for oxygen consumed from permanganate was also high on occasions, varying from 0.053 to 0.213 in parts per 100,000.

The Thames is obviously liable to contamination and it is only through efficient storage, filtration, and chlorination that water from this source can be rendered bacteriologically fit for drinking and domestic purposes. The bacteriological reports varied little from month to month.

At the end of 1937, an interchange of water reports was arranged with the West Surrey Water Company. There is now available to the Medical Officer of Health a fortnightly check on the condition of main water supply in the district, and these reports come before the Public Health Committee at all their meetings.

Field Common :—

Early in the year the mains of the West Surrey Water Company were extended so as to render a piped supply available to almost all dwellings in the Field Common area, including those having frontages on Molesey Road. Thirty-one dwellings have been connected to this supply.

WALTON & WEYBRIDGE U.D.C., 1938.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co., in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	25th Jan.	22nd Feb.	28th April	9th May	11th July	19th Aug.	28th Oct.	Dec.
Organisms per c.cm. at 20°C ...	10	3	less than 1	1	1760	less than 1	less than 1	5
Organisms per c.cm. at 20°C C.R.L. ...	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	15	less than 1	less than 1	4
Organisms per c.cm. at 37.5°C ...	7	3	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	1	less than 1	5
Coli Organisms ...	Absent from 50 c.cm.	Absent from 50 c.cm.	Absent from 50 c.c.	Absent from 50 c.c.	Absent from 50 c.c.	Absent from 50 c.c.	Absent from 50 c.c.	Absent from 30 c.c.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

Free Ammonia ...	0.003	0.0045	0.015	0.03	0.0045	0.003	0.009	0.018
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.009	0.012	0.0075	0.018	0.0135	0.009	0.0105	0.012
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°F) ...	0.154	0.093	0.053	0.067	0.213	0.082	0.108	0.187

Drainage and Sewerage :

Extensions to Sewers :—

Long Lodge Estate	636	feet.
Rydens Estate	3840	,,
First and Second Avenues	807	,,
New Farm Estate	890	,,
Carlton Road Ext.	138	,,
Rydens Avenue	240	,,

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during 1938.

Closet Accommodation :—

There have been two conversions from pail and other closets to the water carriage system. Approximate number of water closets for each type of dwelling :

Bungalows	2297
Moderate size	1380
Large houses	373
Terrace houses	3151
Cottages	3333
Total ...	10,534

Approximate number of pail closets for each type of dwelling :

Cottages	24
Bungalows	54
Total ...	78

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. V. Marsden, the Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details.

Street Cleansing :—

The re-organisation of this service was completed during the year and is now carried out by 22 street orderlies, each equipped with a modern Street Orderly Truck. Each Street Orderly is responsible for his own allotted section of roads.

In view of the extensive Private Street Works being carried out, frequent alteration in the rounds of the men are necessary.

Gully and Cesspool Emptying :—

The Mechanical emptier is spending the majority of its time emptying cess-pools, and consequently the emptying and cleansing of gullies is suffering, and it may be necessary, in the near future, to provide other means for the more frequent emptying of the gullies.

Refuse Collection.

Regular collections of household and trade refuse were carried out, and during the year a 15 cubic yards movable floor refuse collecting van was brought into operation and deals with the more outlying parts of the district.

Refuse Disposal :—

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the tips at Apps Court, Walton, and Walton Lane, Weybridge. The collecting vehicles deposit their loads at the tip nearest to the point of collection.

Tenders have been provisionally accepted, subject to the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the borrowing of the necessary loan for a Refuse Disposal Plant, garages and mess-roms to be erected on the land adjoining Weylands Sewage Works off Molesey Road, Hersham.

Staff :—

The workmen were again provided with uniform hats, with numbered badge bearing the name of the Council and the name of the department, and two pairs of overalls, and for the first time, an oilskin jacket.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

Number of inhabited dwelling houses at the end of 1938	8325
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932	5
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	257
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	254
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	179

Other Inspections :—

Foodstores	197
Slaughterhouses	94
Cowsheds and Dairies	132
Bakehouses	17
Workshops, etc.	251
Movable dwellings	31
Piggeries	18

Preliminary Notices :—

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding from 1938...	20
Number of such Notices complied with during 1938 ...	20
Number of Preliminary Notices served during 1938 ...	70
Number of such Notices complied with during 1938 ...	61
Number of such Notices (including under sub-head (a) below) outstanding at the end of 1938	9

Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of 1938 :—

(a) Work in hand	Nil
Work not yet commenced	9

Statutory Notices :—

Number of Statutory Notices served (Sec. 93 P.H.A. 1936)	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	1

Other Matters :—

Number of Complaints received	114
„ „ Letters sent	259
„ „ Letters received	381
„ „ Samples of Milk taken for examination ...	45
„ „ Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	8
„ „ Samples of Water taken for analysis from Wells in the district	Nil
„ „ Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	66

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

Roofs defective	16
Eavesguttering defective	6
Rainwater pipes defective	6
Walls, external wet	30
Walls, dirty	21
Walls defective	9
Ceilings dirty	26
Ceilings defective	5
Window sashes defective	15
Floors defective	17
Floors, cement defective	2
Grates defective	7
Staircases defective	—
Scullery sinks, want of	1
Scullery sinks, defective	4
Coppers defective	2
Water closets provided	20
„ „ pans foul	—
„ „ want of water to	37
„ „ defective	3
Waste preventers defective	3

Drains, new provided	8
„ defective	4
„ obstructed	55
„ manhole, want of	5
„ manhole covers defective	1
„ gullies want of	2
„ vent shaft defective	1
Dustbins, want of	22
Yard paving defective	2
Manure accumulations	1
Cesspools defective	—

Improvement of Field Common :—

The Special Committee appointed for this purpose have drawn up a scheme ,and this was submitted to the frontagers at a meeting held at the beginning of this year. There was a substantial majority of frontagers in favour of the Council proceeding with the scheme. Main water supply is now available on the estate as a result of the Council's guarantee to the West Surrey Water Company, and owners whose well water supply was found defective have connected to this supply.

Camping Sites :—

There are two camping grounds in the district, used for holiday purposes. One is maintained by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, having a maximum population of 300, while the other establishment caters for approximately 30 persons. In the latter case certain sanitary improvements were found necessary.

Camping grounds are controlled under the Surrey County Council Act 1931.

Factories Acts :—

There are 64 factories with power and 127 factories without power on the Register. Included among the latter are thirteen bakehouses and five laundries. Among the factories with power there are three laundries, six bakehouses and two establishments for making sausages.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (power) ... ... (including factory laundries)	154	2	—
Factories (non-power) ... (including workshop laundries)	89	1	—
Workplaces ... ... (other than outworkers' premises)	8	—	—
Total	251	3	—

Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :—

Particulars.	Number of defects. Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under Factories Acts.				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ... (Including offences relating to outwork and offences under sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	3	—	—

The Shops Act, 1934 :—

During the year 144 visits have been made under this Act. One case of insufficient sanitary accommodation was found and rectified, as was also the case carried forward from 1937. At the close of the year ten cases of insufficient heating in provision shops were dealt with and there were indications that in most of these suitable heating apparatus would be installed early in 1939.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but there are three upholsterers' premises where rag flock is used. These premises are periodically inspected and no action has had to be taken in respect of them.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Bye-Laws—Tents, Vans and Sheds :—

Application has been made to the Minister of Health for the adoption of these bye-laws, and approval is awaited.

Smoke Abatement :—

Following complaints, observations were made of the chimneys of a factory and a recurring nuisance detected. The premises were still under observation at the end of the year, by which time the trouble had been substantially overcome.

Swimming Pools :—

There are two private swimming pools to which the public are admitted, but as the charges for admission are high these pools can scarcely be regarded as available for members of the general public.

The Council have a bathing station on the bank of the Thames at Walton, and a similar station at Weybridge ; during the Summer months, attendants are provided.

Mosquito Control :—

There was a marked decrease in the prevalence of mosquitoes during the year. The Council continue to spray stagnant water in ditches where and when mosquito larvae exist. Householders appear to be carrying out the instructions issued in April each year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary :—

	Found to be infested.	*Disinfested.*
(a) Council Houses	6	6
(b) Other Houses	10	10

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying wth Zaldecide, followed by fumigation with sulphur.

One privately owned house was fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, the Local Authority being duly informed.

The dwellings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are inspected for general cleanliness and absence of vermin.

Council Houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools :—

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 262

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 624

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 5

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 20

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 261

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 252

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices ... ...

(a) By owners ... ... Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 1

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under section 11 2

D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	6
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	6
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	60
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	10
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii) Number of persons in such cases ...	90

The 8 cases outstanding at the end of 1937 have been dealt with as follows :—

Tenants of Council Houses transferred to larger type Council Houses	1
Families in privately owned houses transferred to Council Houses	1
Tenants obtained other accommodation	
*Number of occupants reduced (lodgers or sub-tenants leaving)	2
Overcrowding licences given	3
Unsolved	1
	8

* Includes also cases where members of family have been reduced in number.

Overcrowding Survey :—

Of the overcrowding licences granted, two refer to the cases quoted in my report of 1937, while the remaining one (overcrowded by one unit) occupies the largest type of house available on the Council's Weybridge Estate. The situation of the man's employment and the fact that he is partially crippled preclude transfer to another estate.

The case remaining unabated from 1937 occurred in a Council House, by reason of increase in ages of children. It was expected to be solved early in 1939.

Of the ten new cases revealed during the year, one was transferred to a Council House, five found other accommodation, two effected reductions in the number of occupants, and two remained out standing.

The remaining six houses on the Felix Road Estate, making a total of thirty intended primarily for relief of overcrowding, were completed and occupied early in the year. It was subsequently found possible to allocate four houses from this total for the purpose of completing the number required as slum clearance replacements.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply :—**

The following are the number of Milk Dealers on the Register, kept under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :

Cowkeepers who are wholesale purveyors ...	6
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail purveyors	1
Cowkeepers who are retail purveyors ...	2
Retail purveyors	21

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938 :—

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks:—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	7
,, ,, (Bottling)	1
Pasteurised Milk (Dealers)	13

One hundred and thirty-two inspections were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected, notices were issued requiring their compliance with the order.

MILK REPORTS.

Dairy.	Date.	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli. 1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	1/10000 c.c.
T.T.1	16/3/38	2,760	Satisfied prescribed test.		
T.T.1	27/6/38	3,600	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 2	8/2/38	109,500	Did not pass prescribed test.		
A. 2	24/3/38	35,500	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 2	11/10/38	150,500	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 2	4/11/38	46,500	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 3	8/2/38	6,430	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 3	24/3/38	8,400	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 3	11/10/38	9,330	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 4	8/2/38	18,660	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 4	24/3/38	29,500	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 4	11/10/38	47,000	Satisfied prescribed test.		
A. 5	11/10/38	2,700	Satisfied prescribed test.		
P. 6	16/3/38	3,660	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
P. 6	26/6/38	51,500	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
P. 7	16/3/38	4,500	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
P. 7	26/6/38	79,500	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
P. 8	16/3/38	13,660	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
P. 8	26/6/38	7,360	Satisfactorily pasteurised.		
U. 9	8/2/38	88,660	X	—	—
U. 9	16/3/38	82,660	—	—	—
U. 9	24/3/38	123,000	—	—	—
U. 9	11/10/38	113,330	—	—	—
U. 5	8/2/38	8,100	—	—	—
U. 5	24/3/38	17,260	—	—	—
U. 10	8/2/38	505,000	X	X	—
U. 10	24/3/38	255,000	—	—	—

MILK REPORTS—continued.

Dairy.	Date.	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli. 1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	1/10000 c.c.
U. 10	11/10/38	1,480,000	—	—	—
U. 10	4/11/38	26,000	—	—	—
U. 11	8/2/38	55,330	—	—	—
U. 11	24/3/38	65,000	X	—	—
U. 11	11/10/38	2,200,000	X	X	X
U. 11	4/11/38	46,660	X	X	—
U. 12	8/2/38	33,660	—	—	—
U. 12	24/3/38	25,660	—	—	—
U. 12	11/10/38	194,000	X	—	—
U. 12	4/11/38	103,660	X	—	—
U. 13	16/3/38	144,000	—	—	—
U. 13	27/6/38	99,000	X	—	—
U. 14	16/3/38	38,000	—	—	—
U. 15	16/3/38	25,000	—	—	—
U. 15	27/6/38	158,000	X	—	—
U. 16	16/3/38	34,330	—	—	—
U. 16	27/6/38	56,660	—	—	—
U. 17	27/6/38	133,330	—	—	—

T.T. Tuberculin Tested. X Bacillus Coli Present.
A. Accredited. P. Pasteurised. — Bacillus Coli Absent.
U. Undesignated.
Prescribed Test refers to Methylene Blue Test for Cleanliness.

Analysis of Reports :—

Eleven samples were taken of Accredited Milk. Only one producer failed on one occasion to attain the required standard.

Six samples were taken of Pasteurised Milk and all samples were found to be adequately pasteurised.

Twenty-Six samples were taken of ordinary or undesignated milk, from 9 producers and retailers. Six of these producers and retailers failed at times to attain the accredited standard.

Enquiry into methods of production or into cleansing of containers revealed where the faults lay, and these were subsequently rectified.

With regard to the examination of milk for pathogenic or disease producing bacteria, it is satisfactory to be able to report once more that all samples were free from tuberculosis No infection has been discovered for the last five years.

A. Ezra of Foxwarren Farm, took up a Tuberculin Tested Licence, during the year.

There are now four producers of Accredited Milk, one additional licence having been granted during the year, namely:

Capt. Timmis, Longmore Farm.
W. H. Mackay, Burvale Farm.
H. J. Bere, Southwood Manor Farm.
P. H. Ricks, Brooklands Farm (Sept. 1938).

Accredited Milk Licences are issued by the County Council on being satisfied, after consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that the dairy and cowsheds are up to an agreed standard, and are provided with proper cleansing and sterilising equipment. The conditions applicable to these licences are not so onerous as those required for Tuberculin Tested Milk, in that the animals have only to pass a clinical examination and do not require to be subjected to a tuberculin test. The County Council has power to revoke these licences if, on sampling, the Accredited Standard is not consistently maintained.

50%, approximately, of the milk produced in the district comes from Accredited herds.

(b) Meat :—

Two hundred and seventeen inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made during 1938. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

Twenty applications for licenses to act as slaughtermen were granted by the Council. The Council have passed a resolution including sheep, ewes, wethers, lambs and rams within the provisions of section 1, of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. There are three Registered and three Licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

Unfit Meat and Other Foods, surrendered during 1938 :—

Beef—1,657 lbs.
Ox liver—10 lbs.
Mutton—98 lbs.
Pork— 4 carcases
39 lbs.
5 plucks
Fish—2 boxes of herrings
Fruit—42 tins

There are two registered slaughterhouses in the district where, with few exceptions, the carcases in the tabulated list below were inspected. The percentage of animals found infected was remarkably low.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	nil	nil	1	5	3144
Number inspected ...			1	5	3082
All disease except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned			nil	nil	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			nil	nil	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...			nil	nil	0.3%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned			nil	nil	nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			nil	nil	nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...			nil	nil	nil

(c) Other Foods :—

The administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, The County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1938:—

Articles.	Analysed. Formal.	Analysed. Informal.	Adulterated or deteriorated. Formal.	Adulterated or deteriorated. Informal.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk	34	4				
Cream	1					
Butter	2					
Lard	3					
Meat	5					
Tea	1					
Sausages	4					
Fruit Syrup	1			1		
Shredded Beef						
Suet	1					
Preserved Sausages	1					
Liver	3					
Totals	56	4		1		

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

The lowest incidence of scarlet fever (forty-four cases) in the last six years can be recorded. The cases were distributed evenly throughout the different wards of the district, with a slight increased incidence in Hersham. Twenty per cent of the cases occurred in June, the remainder being equally distributed throughout the year.

The disease was mild in type and there was no mortality. Seventy-five per cent of the cases were admitted to hospital and these were almost all discharged in the fourth week following admission. The majority were nursed in cubicles and it is pleasing to report a total absence of return cases for the first time in many years.

The cases treated at home occurred in private practice where there was adequate isolation, and in a private residential school.

Diphtheria :—

Only five cases of diphtheria were notified and these were all of the sporadic type and not associated in any way. Three were adults and two were school children. There was no mortality.

Diphtheria immunisation has now been carried out in the local elementary schools for the last six years. Different kinds of prophylactic and varying numbers of injections have been used during this period. From the experience gained it is now apparent that the most lasting and complete immunity is obtained from two injections of Diphtheria Prophylactic (Alum Precipitated Toxoid). This may cause a slight reaction in children over seven years. In the local schools entrants only require to be immunised and it has been resolved therefore to confine immunisation to this product.

All children in hospital with scarlet fever are now immunised with this prophylactic in the second and third week of convalescence. No undue reaction has been noted, and so far no cases of diphtheria have occurred in these cases in the last two years.

Cromwell Road School, Walton.

No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	13
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	21
(14 of these 21 children received 1st injection during 1937).	

Hersham Infants' School.

No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	15
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	14
(5 of these 14 children received 1st injection during 1937).	

Hersham Junior School.

No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	1
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	1
(This child received 1st injection during 1937).	

Oatlands Park School.

No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	17
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	7
(Five of these 7 children received 1st injection during 1937).	

East Walton School.

No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	20
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	20

(16 of these 20 children received 1st injection during 1937).

St. James' School, Weybridge.

No. of children given 2 injections A.P.T. ...	23
No. of children given 1 injection of A.P.T. ...	4
No. of children given 2 injections of 1 c.c. T.A.F.	3
No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ...	7

Total number immunised 141

Other Infectious Diseases :

No cases of acute anterior poliomyeletis nor of typhoid occurred.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease :

It was decided during the year, following on the increased accommodation at the Isolation Hospital, to admit cases of measles and whooping cough. Six cases of measles complicated with pneumonia were admitted.

During the early summer an epidemic of measles affected the local elementary schools.

The notifications received from the Head Teachers of the local elementary schools is the only means of keeping the Medical Officer of Health accurately informed of the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious disease, and is much appreciated.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year ...			3 (5)
1— 2 years ...			2 (2)
2— 3 ,, ...	4		1
3— 4 ,, ...	1		
4— 5 ,, ...	3		
5—10 ,, ...	19	1	2
10—15 ,, ...	6	1	(1)
15—25 ,, ...	5	2	
25—35 ,, ...	3		3 (1)
35—45 ,, ...	3	1	5 (3)
45—65 ,, ...			6 (8)
65 years and upwards			(10)
Totals ...	44	5	22 (30)

Notified Cases according to Age Groups. (Deaths in brackets) :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospitals	Total Death
Smallpox			
Scarlet fever	44	33	
Diphtheria	5	6	
Enteric Fever ... ... (Including paratyphoid)	1*	1*	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1		
Pneumonia	22		30
Erysipelas	7		

* Diagnosis subsequently not confirmed.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
Measles	5	1	3	37	246	89						
Whooping Cough	3					4	6		1	1	3	
Chickenpox	8	13	17	20	11	4			4	9		
Mumps			1		5	6	10	3	1	1		17

Cancer :—

Cancer accounts for approximately 18% of the total deaths registered. 50%, approximately, of these deaths from cancer occurred at over 65 years of age.

The following list shows the sites and ages at death of cases of fatal cancer :—

Site	Under 25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		Over 65	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tongue and Mouth									1			
Oesophagus							1	1				
Stomach		1				1			1	1	2	5
Liver									1		3	2
Bowel						1	1			4	3	6
Bladder									2	1	4	1
Larynx									1			
Lung					1				1		1	
Uterus								2		1		
Breast						1				3		1
Kidney												
Others							2			1		2
		2	1		1	3	4	3	7	11	9	17

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1938 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year ...								
1— 5 ,, ...								
5—15 ,, ...			1	1				
15—25 ,, ...	1	2	1		1	1	1	
25—35 ,, ...	5		1		1		1	
35—45 ,, ...					2			
45—55 ,, ...	3							
55—65 ,, ...	1			1	1			1
65 upwards ...								
Totals ...	10	2	3	2	5	1	2	1

Tuberculosis :—

All cases of fatal tubercolosis had been notified prior to death, with the exception of three. A satisfactory explanation of failure to notify was forthcoming in these cases, two having died in hospitals outside the area.

No cases of wilful neglect or failure to notify have come to notice.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172 :—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

Useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important.

National Campaign to encourage the wider use of the Health Services :—

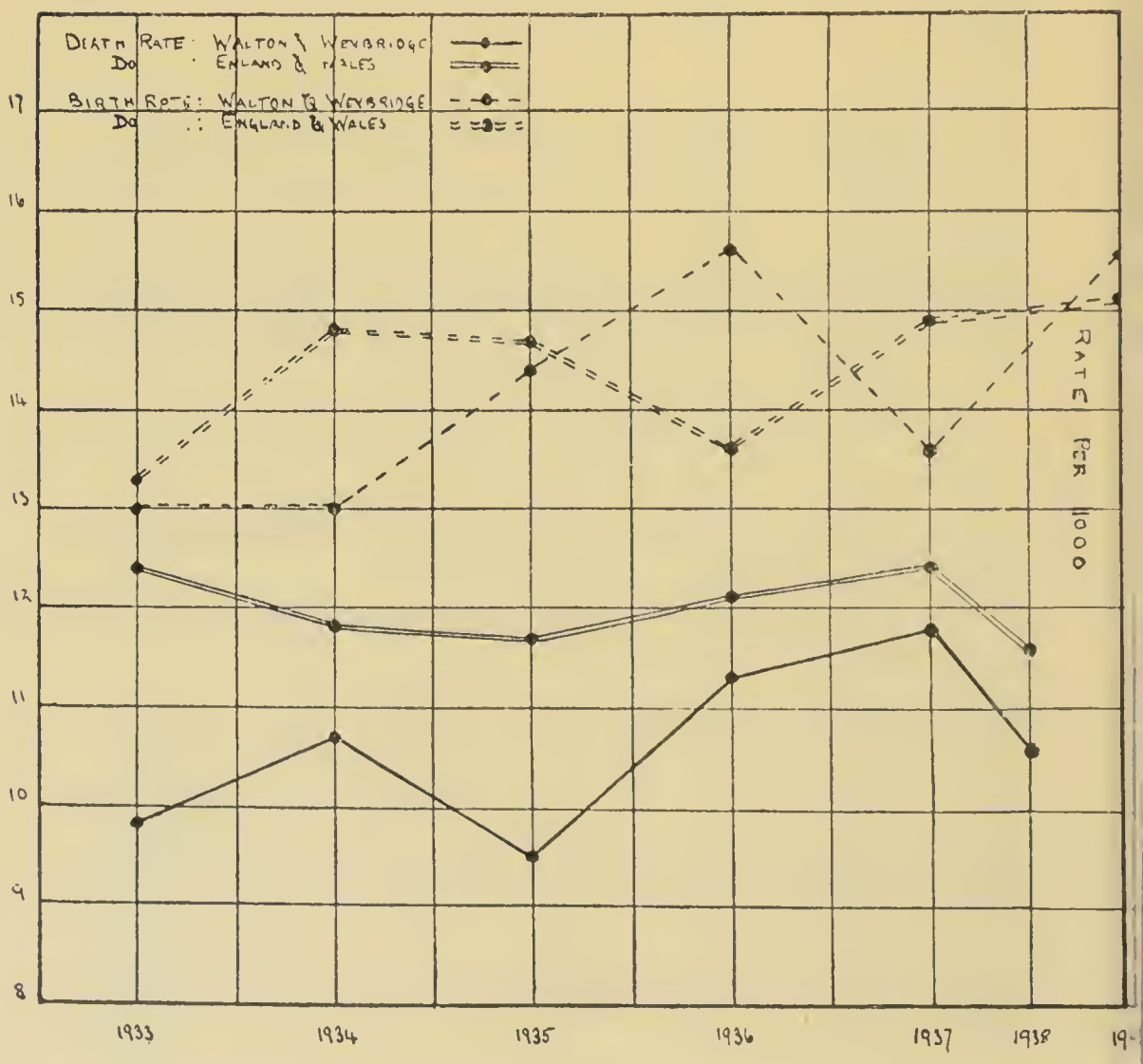
Appropriate posters were displayed in schools, clinics, shops and other public places, and leaflets were made available for distribution. Various health films were shown in local cinemas, and talks for school children were arranged. The facilities provided locally in the various maternity, child welfare, and other clinics were advertised in the local cinemas.

Comparative Death and Birth Rates

of

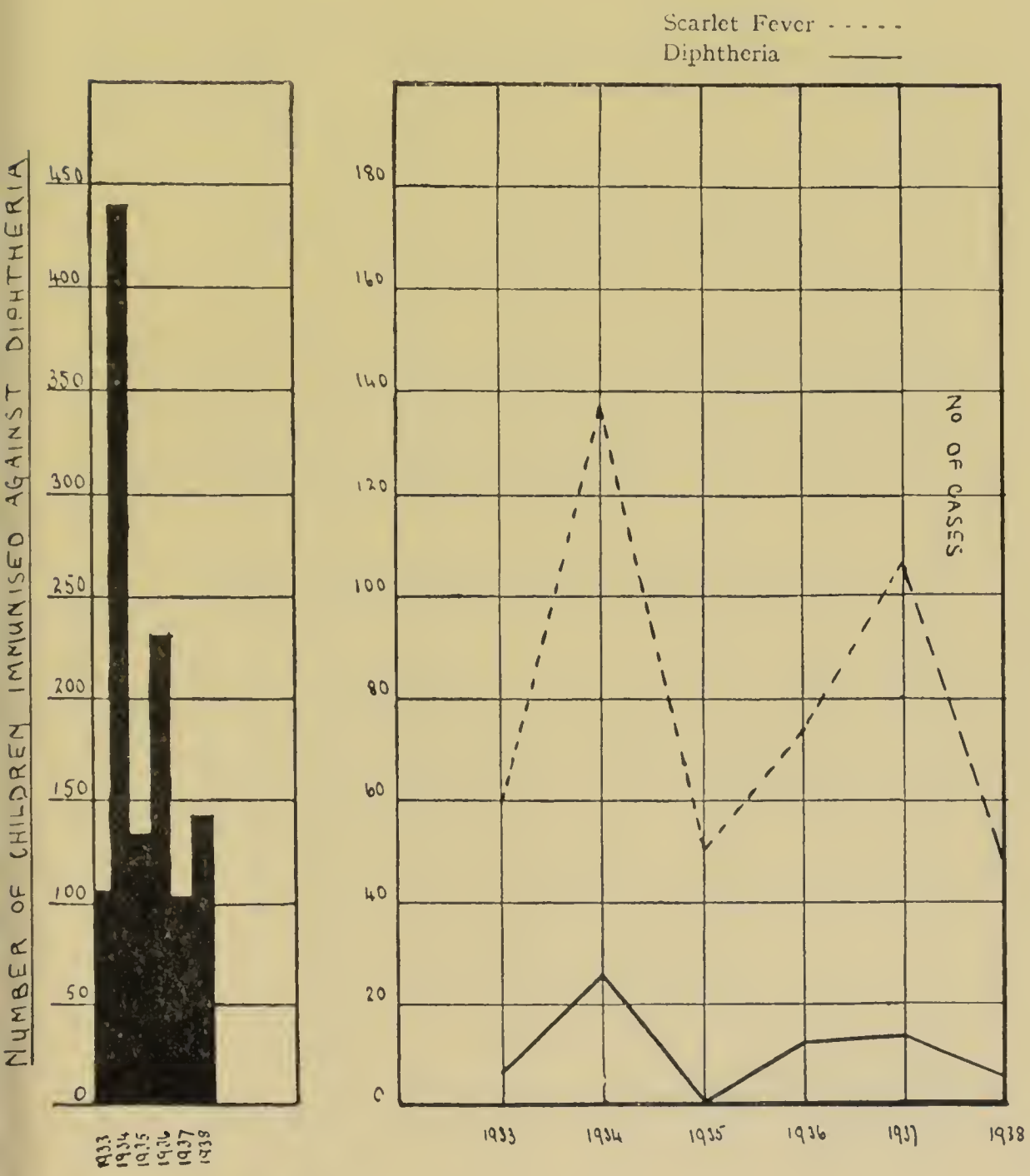
Walton and Weybridge and England and Wales

1933—1938.



Incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

1933—1938.



Rural District of Bagshot.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	16,177
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1938	12,060
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	3,388
Rateable value	£109,190
Sum represented by a penny rate	£433

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The District, which comprises three parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are no large factories in the area and a large proportion of the population is engaged in personal service, agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate ...	88	83	171
	Illegitimate ...	4	2	6
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				14.67
Still-births—	Legitimate ...	5	4	9
	Illegitimate ...	1	—	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				53.48
Deaths		54	53	107
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				8.87
Death rate for purposes of comparison with other districts				8.16

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	—
Other puerperal causes	Nil	—
Total	Nil	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	39.55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.94
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years) ...	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1938.

	M.	F.
All Causes	54	53
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	—	2
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	—
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1	—
Syphilis	1	—
General paralysis of the insane; tabes dorsalis	—	—
Cancer, maligant disease	5	6

	M.	F.
Diabetes	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	—	3
Heart disease	18	20
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases ...	4	3
Bronchitis	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	1
Peptic ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	—	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	2
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	2	3
Senility	3	—
Suicide	2	1
Other deaths from violence	4	2
Other defined diseases	2	6
Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—

Special causes (included in "Other defined diseases")

Smallpox	Nil
Poliomyelitis	Nil
Polioencephalits	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER,
M.D. (Edin.) D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for the Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(b) Sanitary Inspector:

A. L. ALDRIDGE, M.S.I.A.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for sanitary inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. In addition to his general duties as sanitary inspector, Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

J. METCALFE, A.R.San.I.

Mr. J. Metcalfe holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, and in addition to carrying out clerical duties in the Sanitary Inspector's office is also clerk for the Building Inspector.

(c) Mr. W. H. G. Meakins is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health.

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to Messrs. Rideal & Sciver, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, for analysis.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for Bacteriological Examination. During 1938, nineteen samples were taken and the reports are given on page .

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are made by the Clinical Research Association. During 1938, of eleven sputum specimens, one gave a positive result for tubercle bacilli, and of thirty eight swabs examined for the diphtheria bacilli, three gave a positive result.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and telephone No.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Diseases :		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	One.	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases .		
St. John Ambulance Brigade. Bagshot 72.	One.	Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :—

Maternity and Child Welfare :—

Centre.	Address.	Days of Centre.
Bagshot :	St. Anne's Parish Hall.	1st & 3rd Tues. 2—4 p.m.
	Ante-natal Clinic.	2nd & 4th Tues. 2—4 p.m.
Chobham :	Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Tues. 2—4 p.m.
Windlesham :	Village Institute.	1st & 3rd Mon. 2—4 p.m.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis dispensary at Clarence Avenue, Woking, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultation on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays at 10 a.m., and on the 2nd Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals:—

Voluntary General Hospitals :

Windlesham Cottage Hospital;

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor;

Victoria Cottage Hospital, Woking.

Infectious Disease Hospital—

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking Water and Gas Company, and the Parishes of Chobham and Windlesham are within the area of supply of the South West Suburban Water Company.

Samples of the Company's water are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association. These samples are taken in rotation from the districts within the area of supply and a summary of these examinations, which in all cases showed the water to be suitable for drinking purposes, is given below.

During 1938, there was one extension of the water main in the Parish of Chobham and fifty five houses were connected to the Company's supply. One extension of the water main was made in the Parish of Windlesham and thirty five houses were connected to the main supply. There was one extension of the water main made during 1938 in the Parish of Bisley and four houses were connected to the main.

In July of the year under review an arrangement was made with the majority of the District Councils supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company whereby a fortnightly sample of water was taken in rotation throughout the area of supply. Analysis is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the results are available to each participating authority.

With regard to the small area of the district supplied by the Woking Water Company, two samples were taken during the year, and showed satisfactory standards. An interchange of reports has been arranged with the Woking Urban District, so that the results of more frequent analysis are available.

The results of analysis are appended and show that the water has maintained a satisfactory standard.

WATER REPORTS.

Summary of Reports on Samples of the Woking Water & Gas Company.

Date sample taken—17th May, 1938.

Bacteriological Examination.

1. Number of bacterial colonies developing in three days at 20°C. averaged :—

   on (a) "Yeastrel" agar 10 per ml. of the original water.
   (b) Nutrient gelatin 14 per ml. of the original water.

2.—Number of bacterial colonies developing in two days at 37°C. averaged:—

   on (c) "Yeastrel agar 1 per ml. of the original water.
   (b) Nutrient agar 1 per ml. of the original water.

3.—Coli-Aerogenes Test :—

Quantity of water in each tube.	50 ml.	10 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.
No of tubes used	1	5	5	—
No. of tubes giving a positive reaction	0	0	0	

Probable number of Coli-Aerogenes organisms present in 100 ml. of the original water—none.

Other organisms: Bacillus welchii absent from 100 ml.

Date sample taken—9th June, 1938.

Chemical Analysis in parts per 100,000.

Oxygen absorbed	0.0179
Free Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0058

BAGSHOT R.D.C.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the South West Suburban Water Co. :—

Date sample taken ...	July 28th	Aug. 30th	Sept. 8th	Sept. 21st	Oct. 5th	Oct. 25th	Nov. 3rd	Nov. 23rd	Dec. 7th	Dec. 28th
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 20°C.	52	15	14	625	11	26	8	56	42	9
Organisims per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 37.5°C.	11	4	5	82	14	4	5	19	13	11
B. Coli	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.
Streptococci ...	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.	Absent in 30 c.c.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.

Albuminoid nitrogen ...	0.0044	0.0048	0.0034	0.0066	0.0048	0.0066	0.0052	0.0054	0.0098	0.0058
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ...	0.076	0.054	0.066	0.057	0.075	0.125	0.092	0.114	0.170	0.120

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Parish of Windlesham, which includes Bagshot and Lightwater, and a small portion of Sunningdale, has a main drainage scheme. There was no extension of sewers during the past year.

In 1937, as a result of the local inquiry held by the Ministry of Health in Chobham in September 1936, the Minister stated that before the Council's proposals were further considered, they should explore the question of the sewage in the Chobham area, and possibly also in the adjoining areas, being sewered to the Woking works. The Council agreed to this suggestion and the matter was discussed with the Woking Urban District Council.

A deputation from the Bagshot Rural District Council later discussed the position with the Ministry.

The following is a summary of the Ministry's opinion:

1. That a Sewerage Scheme is necessary for the Parish.

2. That the amended Scheme whereby the sewage from the Parishes of Bisley and Chobham is treated at the works of the Woking Urban District Council is the more desirable.

3. That they were satisfied for the present (having in view the financial aspect) that it would not be desirable to close the Lightwater Works.

4. That the Council should enter into a provisional agreement with the Woking Urban District Council for the treatment of the sewage from the Parishes of Bisley and Chobham.

5. That a certain pipe line proposed to be laid in the Parish of Chobham should be of sufficient capacity to enable the sewage from the Parish of Windlesham to be dealt with by the Woking Urban District Council at some future date.

The Woking Urban District Council were accordingly approached and a draft provisional agreement has been approved.

An Inquiry into the Woking scheme was held at the end of the year by the Ministry of Health, and their sanction is awaited.

Many cases of serious nuisance from sewage effluent and inadequate drainage of houses continued to arise during the year in Chobham, West End and Bisley. These conditions are bound to recur, particularly in low lying districts in wet weather, and can only be temporarily abated. Main drainage is the only permanent solution of the problem and it is to be hoped that this very necessary provision will not be long delayed.

The question of sewerage being introduced in Bisley and the Bagshot Road, which was not found practicable in the original scheme, should be re-opened in the amended scheme. Many new houses have been erected in the Bagshot Road and it would be unfortunate if this area was left unsewered.

The Ridgemount Estate Company have two small disposal works at the North end of the district. Complaints were received during the year with reference to the works, which drain the major portion of the Ridgemount Estate, as to the probability of pollution of the water in the stream flowing through the land on which they dispose of their sewage matter. This matter was taken up with the Company, who enquired the terms on which this Council would take over these sewers and works. In view of the fact that surface water is not excluded from their sewers, the Company is requesting owners of properties to take steps to exclude the same, after which further negotiations will be entered into.

Rivers and Streams :—

As in previous reports numerous cases of pollution of ditches leading to rivers and streams came to notice during the year. These were particularly in evidence in the district of Chobham, Mimbridge and Bisley, and were due in all cases to sewage effluent. In order to realise the alarming extent of these pollutions, the districts require inspection in the first four months of the year.

Closet Accommodation :—

		Water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privies.	Chemical Closets.
Bisley	...	76	176	3	—
Chobham	...	660	783	10	15
Windlesham	...	1913	27	—	—

During the year 19 conversions have been made from pail or other water closets to the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing—Scavenging.

Chobham :—

An arrangement is made with the Parish of Windlesham to collect dry refuse within the Parish of Chobham once in every 14 days. A contribution is made from the whole of the Parish of Chobham to the special expenses of Windlesham for this purpose.

Bisley :—

No collection of dry refuse is carried out in this parish.

Windlesham :—

Dry refuse is collected weekly and three vehicles are employed for this purpose. Disposal is effected by sorting, burning destructible matter and filling up a low lying field with the indestructible matter. The Council have installed a baling plant for dealing with clean waste paper and tins.

Cost of refuse collection and disposal :—

Total refuse tipped- approximately 2472 tons.

Sale of materials salvaged—£96 6s. 0d.

Nett expenditure per ton including loan charges, etc.—10s. 7 11/16d.

Number of loads refuse removed during the year, each load being approximately 34 cwt.—1460.

Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing :—

Chobham and Bisley :—

The Council has not undertaken the cleansing of cesspools and earth closets in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham and there is no rate levied for this purpose. Arrangements can be made with the Parish of Windlesham for cesspools to be emptied upon payment.

Windlesham :—

The parish of Windlesham has a Dennis "Dual Purposes" machine for cesspool emptying and refuse collection. The capacity of the tank is 750 gallons.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge the same into the main sewers at specified manholes, where flushing chambers ensure that the sewage is diluted at once. Sludge from the cesspools is mixed with ashes and disposed of at the Depot.

The following work was carried out during 1938.—

Number of loads of sewage removed from cesspools during the year, each load being approximately 750 gallons	1475
Number of cesspools emptied during the year ...	800
Number of earth closets emptied during year ...	544

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	60
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	107
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	128
Dwelling Houses measured up to determine the permitted number of persons	200

Inspection of :—

Food stores and under the Meat Regulations	174
Cowsheds and Dairies	235
Slaughterhouses	192
Workshops, etc.	40
Common Lodging House	28
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)	6
Inspections ..	990
Re-Inspections ..	763
Total	1753

Verbal Notices :—

Number of verbal notices given	84
Number of verbal notices complied with	73
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand	7
Number of verbal notices outstanding	4

Preliminary Written Notices :—

Number of preliminary notices served	155
Number of preliminary notices complied with ...	116
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand	36
Number of preliminary notices outstanding ...	3

Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representations made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

Dirty rooms cleansed	188
Dampness to walls remedied	52
Roofs repaired	32
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	32
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	2
Exteriors of houses painted and repaired	26
Floors repaired or renewed	36
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	117
Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed	37
Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc.	101
Foodstores provided	2
Drains repaired or cleansed	34
New drains laid	23
New sinks provided	14
Closets repaired or cleansed	20
Pail closets converted to W.C's and connected to sewer	19
Main water laid on in lieu of well supply	20
Sanitary dustbins provided	81
Yards paved or repaired	2
Accumulations of manure, etc. removed	4
Defects remedied under Factory and Workshop Act ...	9
Polution of Watercourses abated	43
Overcrowding abated	9
Slaughterhouses, repairs carried out	1
Defects remedied at Dairies, and Cowsheds	6
Encampments removed	1
Number of samples of milk taken for analysis ...	18
Number of samples of mains water taken for analysis ...	5
Number of samples of well water taken for analysis ...	6

Fumigation carried out :—

Ambulances	1
Rooms	39

Factories and Workshop Acts :—

At the end of 1938 there were 92 workshops on the Registers, including 8 bakehouses and during the year 40 inspections were made to the same.

1. Inspection of Factories and Workshops, etc. :—

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	15	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	21	5	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	4	—	—
Total ...	40	9	—

2. **Defects found :—**

Particulars.	Number of defects. Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were made.
Want of cleanliness	4	4		
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature ...				
Inadequate ventilation ...				
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1		
Sanitary conveniences—				
insufficient				
unsuitable or defective ...				
not separate for sexes ...				
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921 and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).	4	4		
Totals ...	9	9		

Rag Flock Acts 1911 and 1928 :—

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured or used.

Shops and Offices :—

No action was taken during the year.

Camping Sites :—

There are no camping sites within the area.

Smoke Abatement :—

There are no large factories in the district, and it has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Swimming Baths and Pools :—

There is one privately owned swimming bath open to the public in the area. Purification of the water is carried out by means of a chlorination plant.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

No houses were found to be infested by Bed Bugs during the year and no complaints were received.

The dwellings and belongings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are examined for the presence of vermin.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws :—

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is situated at Bagshot and is registered to accommodate 32 male lodgers. Additional washing facilities and a Dayroom were provided by the Keeper during the past year on request. During 1938, twenty eight visits were made to the premises, which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

A complaint was received during the year with reference to one small encampment and the occupants have been removed.

SCHOOLS.

There are eight public elementary schools in the district, one in the parish of Bisley, four in the parish of Chobham and three in the parish of Windlesham. All have a mains water supply, but only the three in the Windlesham Parish are connected to the main sewers. During the past year a new Infants' School has been opened at Lightwater in the parish of Windlesham.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 167

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 197

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. 60

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 73

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. 149

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 122

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners 2

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 9

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 7

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1937 1

D—Proceedings under section 12, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 7

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 8

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 60

(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1

(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	66
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

Although there was one new case of overcrowding reported during the year, the number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1938 was eight less than at the end of the previous year. This reduction was effected as follows :—

Tenants of Council Houses transferred to larger type Council Houses	1
Families in privately owned houses transferred to Council Houses	1
Tenants obtaining other accommodation	4
Number of occupants reduced (e.g. Lodgers or sub-tenants leaving)	2
Houses enlarged by owners	1
Total	9

The Council have not yet been able to acquire a suitable site on which to build the proposed ten houses to accommodate over crowded families.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers:

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	23
Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	26
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ...	7
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area	9
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area ...	6
Dealers who have been granted Bottling Licences ...	3
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences	2
Dealers who have been granted Pasteurisers Licences...	1

Two hundred and thirty-five inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made during the year, and improvements were carried out at six premises.

Clinical Research Association Reports on Milk Samples :—

MILK REPORTS.

Dairy.	Date	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus coli. 1/100th c.cm.	1/1000th c.cm.	1/10000th c.cm.
U. 1	30/6/38	107,330	X	X	—
A. 1	17/8/38	43,660	—	—	—
U. 2	30/6/38	47,000	—	—	—
U. 3	30/6/38	36,330	—	—	—
U. 4	30/6/38	44,000	—	—	—
U. 5	30/6/38	34,000	—	—	—
U. 6	30/6/38	27,000	—	—	—
U. 7	17/8/38	83,000	—	—	—
U. 8	17/8/38	655,000	—	—	—
U. 9	17/8/38	25,660	—	—	—
U. 10	17/8/38	23,400	—	—	—
U. 11	17/8/38	52,330	—	—	—
U. 12	16/11/38	195,000	X	X	—
U. 13	16/11/38	91,000	X	—	—
U. 14	16/11/38	44,330	X	—	—
U. 15	16/11/38	26,660	—	—	—
U. 16	16/11/38	45,000	—	—	—
U. 17	16/11/38	235,000	X	X	X
U. 18	9/11/38	26,500	X	X	—

A Accredited. X Present.
U Undesignated. — Absent.

Milk Supply :—

To summarise the results of analysis of milk samples, it will be noted that out of eighteen samples of ordinary milk two failed to reach the accredited standard on bacterial count, and six failed to reach the same standard on bacillus coli content.

There is of course no standard laid down for ordinary milk, but provided reasonable care and precautions are taken, it should not be difficult to produce milk of the Accredited Standard. This is the constant aim of the officials concerned who endeavour with advice to try and ensure this.

Nineteen samples were examined for the presence of tuberculosis, and it is gratifying to know that none showed any infection.

One Accredited Licence was granted during 1938.

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Tuberculin Tested :

Thompson, W. A., Larkenshaw Farm, Chobham.
Serpell, H. O., Westcroft Park, Chobham.

Accredited :

H. Cherryman, Bullhousen Farm, Bisley.
W. Ewens, Mincing Lane Farm, Chobham.
M/s. H. R. Gosden & Son, Fellow Green Farm, West End.
A. J. Lewry, School Farm, Bisley.
E. J. Wooldridge, Hallgrove Farm, Bagshot.
N. A. Roake, Flexlands Farm, Chobham.
Mrs. E. Youman, Rose Cottage Dairy, Windlesham.
S. H. Green, Valley Wood Farm, Chobham.

Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Bagshot R.D.C.

Sunningdale & Ascot Dairies, London Road, Suningdale.

Meat and Other Foods :—

One hundred and seventy four inspections were made during the year.

In Bagshot Rural District there are four registered slaughterhouses, that is slaughterhouses which were in use prior to the Rural District Council's (Slaughterhouses) Order 1924 These slaughterhouses are situated, two in Chobham, one in Sunningdale and one in West End.

In addition to the four " Registered " Slaughterhouses there are two licensed slaughterhouses in the District. During 1938, one hundred and ninety two visits were made to slaughterhouses at the time of slaughter.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)					
Number inspected ...	187	—	143	1203	586
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	1
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned...	4	—	—	1	8
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	6	—	1	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	3.1	—	.7	—	1.35

Owing to the situation of the slaughterhouses and the irregular hours of slaughter very little ante-mortem inspection of animals is possible. The animals are mainly bought in the market, where they should be subjected to a Veterinary Officer's examination. As far as possible every endeavour is made to carry out the post-mortem inspection of all animals killed.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1938 :—

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated or Deteriorated.		Prosecutions.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal	
Milk	64	3	6		
Cream	1				
Sausages	1				
Spirits	3				
Totals	69	3	6		

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases :—

Scarlet Fever :—

The low incidence of cases of scarlet fever in 1937 was continued in 1938. Only seventeen cases were notified, four being adults. Four cases occurred in residential institutions in Chobham and Bisley, and two cases in a convalescent home for children in Lightwater.

These cases were sporadic in nature and evenly distributed throughout the year.

All cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital for treatment and were discharged in the fourth week following admission, with the exception of three patients who developed some minor septic complications necessitating a longer period of treatment. There were no return cases.

Diphtheria :—

Five cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, four being adult patients and one a school child. The cases occurred in Chobham. They were all admitted to hospital for treatment and made a good recovery.

Diphtheria immunisation was continued during the year at the local elementary schools in Bisley and Chobham, and at the Shaftesbury School in Bisley. After some years of experience of the results of immunisation preference is now given to Alum Precipitated Toxoid, two injections being given at an interval of two weeks.

Diphtheria Immunisation, 1938 :—

Chobham School.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 14

No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 60

(59 of these 60 children received first injection during 1937).

Shaftesbury Homes, Bisley.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 69

No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 6

Chobham West End School.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 15

No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 15

Bisley C. of E. School.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 17

No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F. ... 3

Total No. completely immunised—174.

Typhoid Fever :—

One case was notified from Sunningdale. Previous cases had occurred in this patients' family during the year in an adjoining district. The patient made a good recovery after having been critically ill for some weeks.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938 :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospitals	Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet fever	17	17	
Diphtheria	5	6	
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1		
Pneumonia	2		5
Dysentery	1		
Erysipelas	2		

Notified Cases according to Age Groups. (Deaths in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year			
1— 2 years			(1)
2— 3 ,, ...	2		
3— 4 ,, ...	1		
4— 5 ,, ...			
5—10 ,, ...	8		1
10—15 ,, ...	2	1	
15—25 ,, ...	3	1	
25—35 ,, ...		3	
35—45 ,, ...	1		
45—65 ,, ...			(2)
65 years and upwards			1(2)
Totals	17	5	2(5)

Non-Notifiable Diseases :—

Measles and Whooping Cough :—

The decision of the Joint Hospital Board to admit cases of measles and whooping cough complicated with pneumonia coincided with an outbreak of measles. Three cases of measles and two cases of whooping cough, both complicated, were admitted to hospital for treatment. All patients made a good recovery.

Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases occurring in the local elementary schools are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health by Head Teachers. This is the only record showing the prevalence of these infections in the district and is much appreciated. The beds necessary for such cases and contacts thereof can be kept available in hospital pending requests for admission.

It is also now possible to arrange for a supply of convalescent measles serum for distribution to practitioners in selected cases.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept,	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles	9	40	2	1								
Whooping Cough							1		1	11		
Chickenpox	6	7	6	4		1			1		1	
Mumps						1			1		2	

Cancer, 1938 :—

Site	Under 25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		Over 65	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tongue and Mouth												1
Oesophagus												
Stomach											1	
Liver									1			1
Bowel								1	1			
Bladder									1		1	
Larynx												
Lung												
Uterus												1
Breast										1		1
Kidney												
Others												
Totals ...								1	3	1	2	4

The above table shows the site and ages at death of cases of fatal cancer. Cancer accounted for approximately ten per cent of the total deaths, approximately sixty per cent occurring over the age of sixty five.

One lecture under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign was arranged in Lightwater during the year.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1938 :—

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F
0— 1 year	...							1	
1— 5 ,,	...								
5—15 ,,	...			1					
15—25 ,,	...			1					
25—35 ,,	...					1			
35—45 ,,	...					1			
45—55 ,,	...								
55—65 ,,	...	1							
65 upwards	...	1				1			
Totals	...	2		2		3		1	

Two cases of fatal tuberculosis were unnotified prior to death. One of these was a case of tuberculous meningitis, and the other was discovered post mortem at a coroner's inquest.

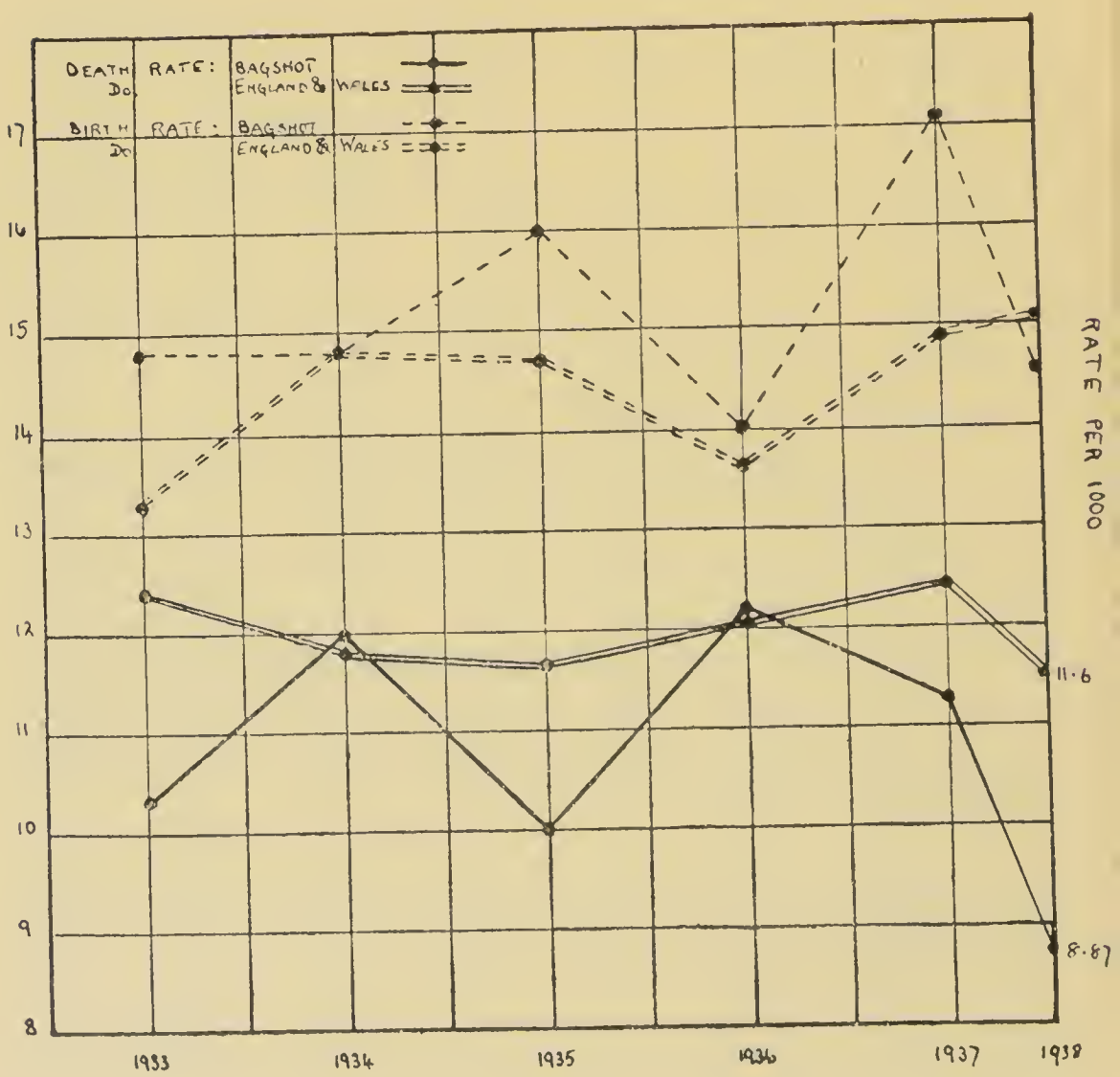
No cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify have come to notice.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

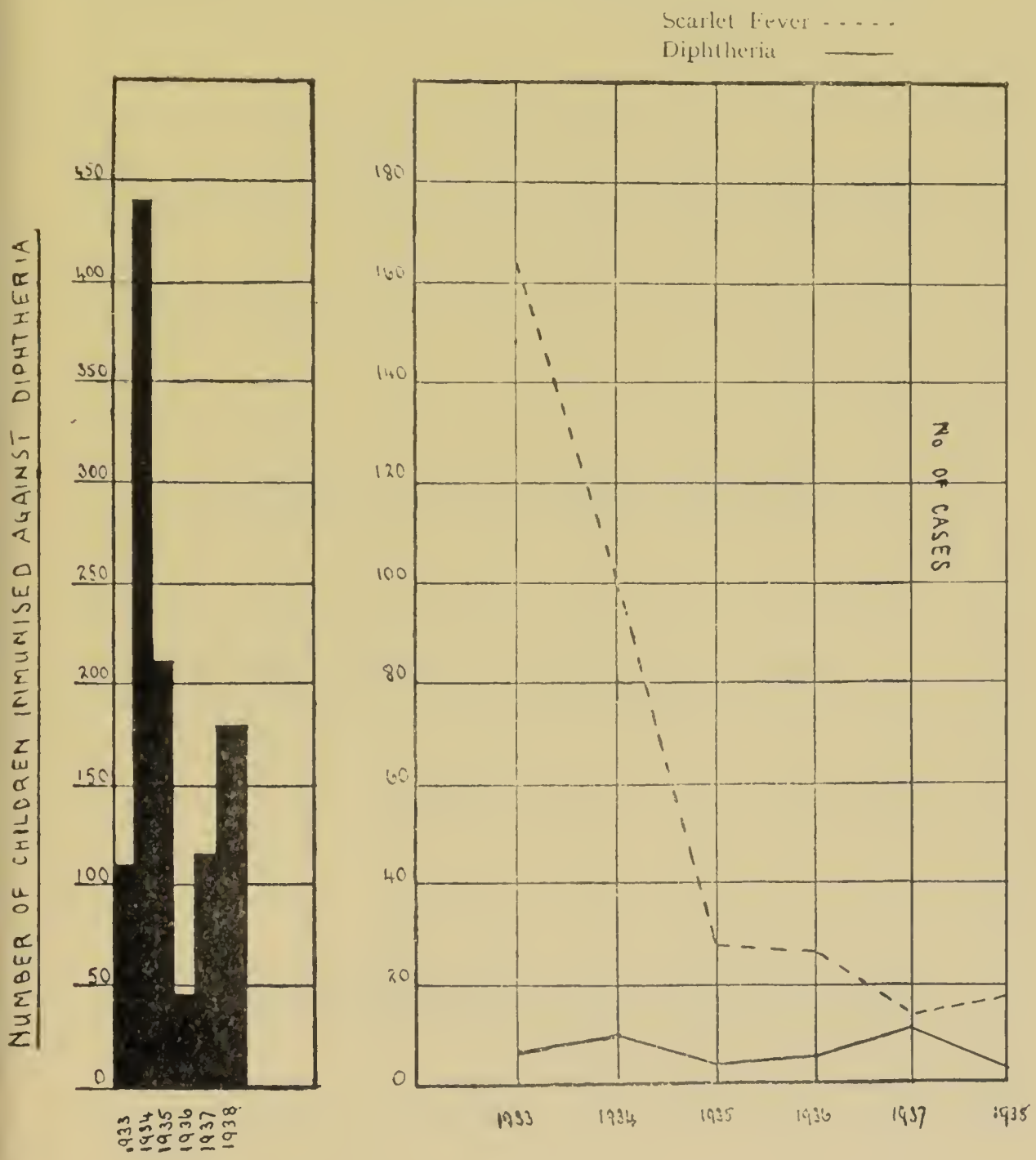
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172 :—

No action was found necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Comparative Death and Birth Rates of Bagshot and England and Wales. 1933-1938.



Incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria 1933-1938.



URBAN DISTRICTS OF
CHERTSEY, EGHAM, WALTON & WEYBRIDGE,
AND WOKING
AND THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

for the

YEAR 1938

To The Chairman and Members
of the Ottershaw Joint
Hospital Board.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT, 1938.

The new buildings were officially opened by Dr. James Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, on April 27th, 1938.

Egham Isolation Hospital was closed in February of this year, and it was then possible to accommodate all cases in the Ottershaw Hospital for the first time since the re-organisation of districts under the Joint Hospital Board. It will be seen below that nine different types of infectious disease were under treatment during the year. The usefulness of the cubicle blocks for the admission of these cases, as well as for cases which have been in contact with other infections, will be appreciated.

Infectious disease has not been prevalent during the year under review. It is interesting to note the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid which might normally have expected admission and treatment in the last five years. These figures are compiled from the known incidence of these diseases in the districts served:—

1933	...	446
1934	...	659
1935	...	296
1936	...	352
1937	...	401

During the year the Board resolved to admit, in addition to the aforementioned diseases, cases of measels and whooping cough with complications, cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria contacts requiring treatment in a general hospital, and cases of infectious disease occurring in a general hospital. This increased our figures in 1938 by approximately 15%. Two wards were in full use during most of the year, and for

four months three wards were in use. The average daily number of cases in hospital was twenty-seven, the maximum number under treatment at one time being forty and the minimum thirteen, the yearly total of admissions being 324. It is therefore apparent that the year 1938 showed the lowest incidence of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment in the last six years. During most of the year we were fortunate in having an adequate number of residential nursing and domestic staff, thereby avoiding the expense of engaging temporary staff.

The following table shows the numbers of the various infectious diseases admitted to hospital during the year from the five districts served by the Board:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid.	Other Diseases.	Total
Bagshot R.D.	20	6	1	5	32
Chertsey U.D.	34	12	—	8	54
Egham U.D.	37	1	—	4	42
Walton & Weybridge U.D.	33	6	1*	7	47
Woking U.D.	90	36	—	23	149
Total	214	61	2	47	324

Other diseases, as shown in column 4, were made up as follows:—

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Poliomyelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Total.
Bagshot	3	2	—	—	—	5
Chertsey	6	—	1	—	1*	8
Egham	2	—	2	—	—	4
Walton & Weybridge	6	—	1	—	—	7
Woking	14	3	5	1	—	23
	31	5	9	1	1	47

* Diagnosis not confirmed.

Scarlet Fever :—

Twenty-two cases were treated in Egham Isolation Hospital, and on the closing of that hospital in February, nine patients were transferred to Ottershaw. Of the 201 cases of scarlet fever notified as such on admission to Ottershaw,

the diagnosis was not confirmed in thirteen cases. These were discharged after a short stay in hospital.

Of the remaining 188 cases, the majority ran an uncomplicated course and were discharged within four weeks.

10% of the cases were detained in hospital over six weeks on account of the following sequalae:—

Secondary attacks	6
Rhinitis	10
Otorrhoea	5
Rheumatism and Carditis ...	6
Nephritis	2
Abcess requiring surgical treatment	3

6% of the cases suffered from what could be considered as major complications. One case, a boy of 7, died from rheumatic endocarditis following scarlet fever.

The usual routine treatment, except in mild cases, was to give serum antitoxin on admission followed with drugs of the sulphonamide group for two or three days or until the febrile period was over. Further septic complications were also treated with this drug. It was found useful particularly in cases of otorrhoea, the vast majority of these clearing up two or three weeks. No major surgical operations were necessary in ear conditions.

The most disturbing feature was the number of cases developing a second attack. At one period there were two batches of cases from different districts in the same ward, and it was apparent that these relapses were due to a cross infection with a different type of scarlet fever organism. These secondary cases have been the cause of return cases in the past. By a judicious use of the cubicles it was possible to prevent the occurrence of any return cases during the year.

Towards the end of the year the occurrence of relapses was prevented by giving all cases serum on admission. This confers a passive immunity for almost three weeks against the varying types of scarlet fever organism. Prior to discharge the patient spends the last week in a cubicle and so runs no risk of a relapse.

With a limited number the alternative method is to nurse all scarlet fever cases in cubicles.

Every case of scarlet fever now receives two injections

of Diphtheria Prophylactic (Alum Precipitated Toxoid) at a fortnightly interval prior to discharge. In the past diphtheria was prevalent in a district following outbreaks of scarlet fever, and I think the entire absence of such a happening this year can be attributed to the above procedure.

Diphtheria :—

All cases of diphtheria were treated in the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital with the exception of three patients from Botley's Park Colony occurring at the beginning of the year, no beds being available at the time for these cases. These were therefore transferred to a neighbouring isolation hospital.

Of the 61 cases admitted to hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed in ten cases.

Of the remaining cases a protracted outbreak in Woking in the first four months of the year contributed the vast majority. This outbreak was undoubtedly of the gravis or virulent type, many cases being admitted in a severe toxaemic condition with the typical enlargement of the cervical glands. A prolonged stay in hospital of over two months was necessitated for the majority, many of them developing paralysis and toxic irregularities of the heart.

Five deaths have to be recorded out of some thirty cases, three of these fatal cases coming under treatment with serum on the fourth day of disease or later.

During this outbreak four cases were admitted from an orthopaedic hospital, and seven cases from a residential institution, four of these latter cases being carriers for whom treatment was requested.

Apart from the cases from Woking, cases were of a sporadic nature from the remaining districts. These were not of a severe type and were discharged from hospital after approximately five weeks treatment.

Measles and Whooping Cough :—

Following on the resolution of the Board to admit cases of measles and whooping cough complicated with pneumonia, thirty-one such cases of measles and five cases of whooping cough were admitted. The diagnosis of measles was not confirmed in three cases.

Many of the cases were seriously ill on admission, and these new facilities for hospital treatment are undoubtedly much appreciated by medical practitioners and parents. Three cases terminated fatally, one in the case of a mentally defective child with congenital malformation of the heart, one an infant, and the third a boy of seven who was admitted in a state of collapse on the eighth day of illness.

Several adults were admitted with measles, and three of these consented to give serum for use in preventing or modifying measles in children under five years.

This serum proved to be invaluable. Following on the admission of two cases of scarlet fever who developed measles a few days after admission, (showing that they were admitted during the incubation period), measles was introduced into the scarlet fever ward. There were five children under five years in the ward who had not had measles previously and these were all injected with 5 c.c.'s of the aforementioned convalescent measles serum. Ten days later four deveolped a few spots and a slight temperature lasting twenty four hours but were obviously not inconvenienced in any way with this very mild attack. In one, an infant, measles was entirely prevented. A boy of five, who was also a contact in the ward, developed a very acute attack and had a prolonged convalescence. Serum had been withheld from this last case as a history of a previous attack of measles had been given, obviously incorrectly.

From this supply I was able to distribute measles convalescent serum on request to local practitioners for use in special cases in their practices. Satisfactory results were reported.

Five cases of whooping cough and pneumonia were admitted and all made a good recovery.

Typhoid Fever :—

One case was admitted from Sunningdale and made a good recovery.

Erysipelas :—

Admission was requested for nine cases of erysipelas. The diagnosis was not confirmed in two cases. The remaining seven made a rapid recovery with drugs of sulphonamide

group, in addition, of course, to local treatment. The fever subsided in a matter of two or three days with no recurrence.

Encephalitis Lethargica :—

One case was admitted on notification. Further investigation, however, established the diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis, the bacillus being found in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Acute Poliomyelitis :—

One child of school age was admitted with paralysis of the arm and leg. Movement was returning satisfactorily to the limbs when the case was transferred after three weeks isolation to an orthopaedic hospital.

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer,

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

February 1939.

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